

## SHARP WAR ON BEEF TRUST.

### ATTACK BY THE GOVERNMENT BEGINS IN 13 STATES.

Subpoenas served in Chicago in a swoop-like movement for an inquiry by a special Federal Grand Jury—Suddenness of the movement a surprise—No change in business methods by the packers since the Supreme Court decision, the cause of the move.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—United States authorities in fifteen States to-day began a simultaneous attack upon the "beef trust." At a stroke this morning deputy marshals began serving subpoenas. The matter had been so carefully engineered that the movement toward gathering in the witnesses was concerted. So secretly had the work been carried on that the attack came like a thunderbolt.

One hundred and sixty-five witnesses are to be summoned to appear before a special Federal Grand Jury, which has been ordered drawn in an attempt by the authorities to secure indictments against the packers on charges of conspiracy in violation of the anti-trust laws. At the stock yards deputies began serving the papers about 11 A. M., and by 2:30 P. M. had practically finished their work.

The principal cities in which the subpoenas were served, besides Chicago, were: St. Paul, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, New York, Jersey City, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Omaha, St. Louis and New Orleans.

The men for whom United States subpoenas were issued here include J. Ogden Armour, Edward Morris, Ira Morris, Arthur Meeker, Charles F. Langdon, Edward A. Cudahy, Louis F. Swift, D. Edwin Hartwell, Frank E. Vogel, William Russell, Edward C. Swift, W. H. Noyes, Nelson Morris, Patrick A. Valentine, Calvin M. Favorite, Thomas J. Conners, Michael Cudahy, Albert F. Rochester, Lawrence A. Carter, Jesse P. Lyman, Louis Pfleiser, Albert H. Veeder and Ferdinand Sulzberger. These men were within the purview of Judge Grosscup's injunction in the beef case.

For more than eight months work has been carried on secretly in Chicago under Judge Grosscup's decision. The decision ordering the issuance of the injunction was only a step toward ending the alleged beef trust, because it was realized that with the injunction standing against the packers the Government could then take steps along the line of criminal prosecution against the men named in the writ.

Some time ago orders came from Attorney-General Moody to the United States District Attorney, Sol Betha, to take up work on the case immediately. Mr. Betha called to Washington twice to receive instructions, and he was once accompanied by United States Marshal John C. Ames. Mr. Betha was ordered to place competent men at work on the investigation and to spare no expense to secure evidence against those who it is believed have violated the injunction of Judge Grosscup.

The injunction of Judge Grosscup restrained the packers from refusing to bid against one another in purchasing cattle, from compelling their agents to stop bidding, from unscrupulously lowering, fixing or raising prices and from dividing territory or enforcing uniform rules as to credits, charges, etc.

When Attorney-General Moody succeeded Attorney-General Knox, he immediately took up the question of the alleged beef trust in Chicago. Commissioner Garfield of the Department of Commerce and Labor was ordered to take the matter up, and secret officials were sent to Chicago. A large number of Secret Service men were in Chicago at the time of the recent strike at the stock yards, carrying on the investigation.

When this evidence had been collected, was begun on the subpoenas and other necessary legal papers, and it was finished last night. To-day Marshal Ames gave the papers to his deputies to serve. When the deputies had been sent out by Commissioner Arnold was notified to appear at the office of Clerk MacMillan, and the matter of the special venire was taken up. Twenty-three men will be summoned to be impaneled by Judge Kohlsaat as a special grand jury. They will be called to meet at the Grand Jury and questioned by District Attorney Betha and Assistant Edmund Goodman, Robert Chiles, Frank Hanchett and Robert Morrison. After true bills have been returned, if such steps are taken, the persons indicted will be taken into court and forced to furnish bail.

Under Judge Grosscup's injunction the persons charged with being violators are liable to a fine of imprisonment for contempt of court. The injunction is under the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Although District Attorney Betha has handled the matter from the time he filed the bill of complaint in the United States Circuit Court against the packers until the present time, he declines to discuss the case. Attorney Henry Veeder, associated with Albert H. Veeder as counsel for Swift & Co., said at noon that he had not heard of the issuance of subpoenas for the packers.

When informed of it he said: "So the list of those accused of contempt includes all who were enjoined? Well, it was a badly jumbled list. My name appeared among others, and I never bought a steer in my life. Still, I am restrained from doing so. Also, it would seem, I have signed by not doing so, if it is true I have committed contempt of court."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The steps taken in Chicago and in several other cities to-day to bring a criminal prosecution against the combination of the packers were the direct result of the investigation which has been going on under the Department of Commerce and the Department of Justice for several months. The decision against the packers by the United States Circuit Court at Chicago had hardly been handed down before reports came to the Administration that the packers were continuing the illegal practices complained of by the Government at the time the suit was filed.

These reports were of such a character as to lead to an investigation by the Bureau of Corporations, assisted by the Department of Justice. Action was deferred, however, until a mass of evidence was collected which the Government believed would result in the conviction of the packers on criminal grounds.

## HOUSES SLIPPING INTO HOLE.

### P. R. R. TERMINAL UNDERMINES 31ST STREET ROW.

Hurry Work to Prop Up Tenements—Orders to People to Get Out—Deep Digging, Springs and Ties to Blame—Woman Wouldn't Climb Fence for Crowd.

The buildings on West Thirty-first street opposite the excavation for the Pennsylvania terminal are going through about the same experience as the residences on Park avenue which had to be propped up when the subway was built.

Three three-story brick tenements at 228, 228 and 230 were condemned yesterday as unsafe and the tenants were ordered out. The police of the West Thirty-seventh street station were asked to make some of the tenants move.

The buildings yawned and gaped all day until late yesterday afternoon they looked like the defenses of Port Arthur. They were shored up and the street was closed. Half a dozen other buildings were in nearly as bad shape and the tenants may be ordered out at any time.

The depth of the excavation is about fifty feet along the Thirty-first street side from Ninth to Seventh avenue. A big building wall will be built from the street to avenue later on, backing up to within a few feet of the foundations on the south side of Thirty-first street. At present the entire street, except a narrow sidewalk on the south side, has been dug away. Even the sidewalk has been undermined, so that the foundations of the tenements have no support except such timber as has been put in place.

The excavations neared the required depth of fifty feet many of the tenements between Eighth and Seventh avenues settled. They were shored up, and the tenants of two of them were ordered to leave a few weeks ago. Shortly after, a stream of water was found under the building on the southeast corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-first street, and it became unsafe. All the tenants left willingly, and one old woman, who had to be carried out, a few days ago the excavation had proceeded so far that the houses between Eighth and Ninth avenues began to crack.

A spring was found yesterday under 228, and the water which filled the excavation as a result of the warm weather tended further to unsettle the foundations.

The Bureau of Buildings has been watching the tenements for several days, and the owners have been warned to look out for their property. Inspector George L. Amouroux was put in charge yesterday, and last night he ordered the tenants out of 228, 228 and 230. Many of them said that they had no place to go, and the inspector decided to call in the police. Four policemen of the West Thirty-seventh street station were sent to help him. The contractors offered to remove furniture for the tenants. Some of the tenants accepted the offer, but others were afraid to do so, for fear it might prove a quilt claim for any damages.

Besides the tenements at 228, 228 and 230, five or six others on the block were shored up. They hadn't settled so badly, however, and the tenants were only ordered to remain in the rear of their apartments as much of the time as possible. Nos. 228 and 228 settled so rapidly that the contractors had to work with hot haste to keep them standing. This was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and the tenants still were in the buildings. Neither the contractors nor the building authorities would express any opinion as to whether the buildings would settle further.

As soon as the work had been finished the narrow sidewalk was closed by building fences on each end, one near Eighth avenue and the other near Ninth avenue. As a result, the tenants on the block, both those ordered to leave and those not ordered to leave, could get out of the block only by climbing fences.

The men didn't object, but some of the women did. One woman came out and stood on the steps looking at the fence near the house, with rueful countenance. Workmen with red flags stood on the sidewalk, warning people to stay away. One of them offered to help her climb over the fence.

"I won't," she declared, "you'll have to knock down the fence."

Several hundred men stopped their work to look at the woman. She couldn't be moved, and at last a foreman had to order a grinning workman to knock out a few boards and the woman walked through.

George Gregorius, who owns two of the houses, used to keep a sidewalk eight feet wide on the site of the excavation. He was one of the last to give up his place.

## WRONG PLACE, WRONG COAT.

### Cops Say Man Who Did Not Match the Waldorf Cafe Is a Crook.

A man whose general appearance did not match the decorations walked into the cafe of the Waldorf last night, a shabby overcoat over his arm and a hungry look in his eyes. House Detective Joe Smith watched him and was not altogether surprised, he alleges, to see him drop the shabby overcoat on a chair and then pick up another of a more desirable make. When Smith touched the man on the arm he exclaimed:

"Why, I've made a mistake. I've picked up the wrong coat."

"Yes, you have," replied Smith, "and now I'm going to pick you up. I think you made the mistake in coming here at all."

## CODY MAY SUE HOWARD GOULD.

### Wants Him to Pay \$150,000 Loss on Katherine Clemmons's Starving Tours.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 21.—Unless Howard Gould settles a claim of \$150,000 against his wife, formerly Katherine of the Sun, for a deficit in a theatrical starring venture, Col. W. F. Cody will institute a suit for recovery of the amount against the young millionaire.

Cody backed Katherine Clemmons as an actress twelve years ago. It was a business proposition with him and he believed there was money in it, but the enterprise failed. The writer of the article in the Sun about the same experience as the residences on Park avenue which had to be propped up when the subway was built.

"I do not believe it will come to a suit," said Cody to-day. "I think that Mr. Gould will arrange an amicable settlement. The writer of the article in the Sun about the same experience as the residences on Park avenue which had to be propped up when the subway was built."

## SING SING WAITS FOR WELLER.

### Conviction of Fourth Horsehoe Copper Swindler Affirmed.

The Court of Appeals affirmed yesterday the conviction of Frank S. Weller, one of the gang engaged with Larry Summerfield in the "sick engineer" swindle in worthless Horsehoe Copper Mining Company's stock. Weller, although convicted about sixteen months ago, has never served a day in jail, having been out on bail pending his appeals. His sentence is for a year.

Soon after Weller was convicted word was brought to District Attorney Jerome that Chairman Odell, then Governor, intended to pardon Weller. Larry Summerfield, Weller's partner in the "sick engineer" swindle, had boasted that he, Larry, would never see the inside of Sing Sing. He is there now. It has been hinted that Sing Sing would never hold Weller, and he isn't there yet.

Weller is a son of Allison V. Weller, who was a business partner of Chairman Odell's father in Newburgh, and had been employed as an agent by the Newburgh grocery firm of Mathews & Co. When it was said that Gov. Odell would pardon Weller, Mr. Jerome retorted that Weller would be tried on other indictments until the Governor was tired of pardoning him.

Meanwhile Gov. Odell never acted on the application of Mr. Jerome for a pardon for Syndicate Miller. Gov. Higgins pardoned Miller a week ago.

## KING IN NO HURRY TO WED.

### Alfonso of Spain Willing to Wait Two Years—Choice Is Difficult.

MADRID, Feb. 21.—The problem of providing a wife for King Alfonso is proving a very delicate one. It is believed that Alfonso's preference is for Princess Victoria Louise, only daughter of Emperor William. If she will consent to abandon the Lutheran and embrace the Roman Catholic faith, to this the Kaiser is strongly opposed.

The alternatives are Princess Patricia, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, and Archduchess Gabrielle of Austria. The latter is favored by ex-Queen Cristina, who, however, does not intend to interfere with her son's choice. Princess Patricia is a Protestant, but it is alleged that she is willing to convert to Catholicism.

The court is divided into cliques on the question of the King's marriage, and political and family influences are being vigorously exerted against each other. Meantime Alfonso is satisfied to remain unmarried for the present. He thinks that two years hence will be soon enough for him to take a wife.

## NEW NAVY FOR SPAIN.

### Way Found to Build It Without Increasing Taxation.

MADRID, Feb. 21.—It is understood that the Government will raise a loan to carry out its naval programme without increasing taxation. The scheme involves the expenditure of 500,000,000 pesetas. It was temporarily abandoned after its inception, but has now been taken up again.

It aims at the establishment of a strong navy, with vessels of the latest type, the raising of the coast defenses, and the naval bases in the Canary and Balearic Islands.

## TURBINE LINER LAUNCHED.

### Cunard Company's Carmaria Takes to the Water at Clydebank.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The turbine steamship Carmaria was launched at Clydebank to-day. She is a sister ship to the Caronia, which was launched from the same yards on July 13. Both are Carandars. Their trials will provide data for the Cunard company in the construction of the two leviathan 25 knot steamships which it is having built under its agreement with the British Government. The company gives the Government a lien upon its entire fleet for a loan of \$13,000,000, the money to be expended in the construction of two liners.

The Caronia and Carmaria are 420 feet long, 57 feet beam, 22.5 feet draft, 433 feet deep, have a gross tonnage of 21,150 and a displacement of 29,850 tons. They will each carry 300 first and 350 second class and 1,000 steerage passengers.

## FRENCH NAVY'S WEAKNESS.

### Mediterranean Squadron's Ammunition Would Last Only Two Hours in Battle.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—A sensation was created in the Chamber of Deputies to-day during the debate on the naval estimates, when Deputy Boue, the reporter of the bill, stated that the supply of ammunition for the navy was insufficient.

## CASTRO MOVES FOR PEACE.

### VENEZUELAN ARBITRATOR IN WASHINGTON TO ACT.

For a Settlement of the Asphalt and Other Pending Questions—Bowen Not to Be Transferred at Present—Present Minister to Peru May Succeed Him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—President Castro of Venezuela at last taken to the step toward bringing about a peaceable conclusion of the trouble pending between this Government and Venezuela, particularly those pertaining to the asphalt controversy.

Dr. José de J. Paul, the Vice-President of the Venezuela Federal Court and also arbitrator for Venezuela of the French Venezuelan claims, arrived in Washington last night and to-day called at the State Department as the special diplomatic envoy of President Castro. He has not yet presented his credentials, but will undoubtedly do so soon, probably this week.

Dr. Paul comes to Washington to secure an amicable and speedy settlement of the questions now existing between the two governments. In an interview with an official of the State Department he said that Herbert W. Bowen, the American Minister at Caracas, was decidedly distasteful to President Castro. This statement, however, was entirely unofficial and further than being information upon which officials of the State Department can base their actions it will have nothing to do with the matters at issue.

It is unlikely that Mr. Bowen will be removed or transferred at present. It has been pointed out more emphatically by President Castro's agents here that such a course is impolitic for the United States to pursue. President Castro, it is said authoritatively, would be greatly pleased if W. W. Russell, now Minister to Colombia, could be sent to Venezuela.

His very wish that Mr. Bowen be removed is an obstacle to any such move on the part of the State Department. Irving E. Dudley, now Minister to Peru, has already been selected for the place when any change is made.

Señor Paul, as a confidential agent, has been fully empowered by President Castro to speak for Venezuela in all matters. That it is Castro's desire that the negotiations for arbitration of the asphalt troubles be transferred from Caracas to Washington is certain, and Señor Paul will be sent to the negotiations in the near future. His stay in this country is indefinite, but his duties as an arbitrator of the French-Venezuelan claims will keep him running between Northfield, Vt., where Mr. Plumley, the American umpire, lives, and Washington for at least two months.

Unofficial advice received in Washington indicates that President Castro is unwilling to arbitrate the asphalt controversy at this time. He thinks that he is right in the matter and desires that the case go clear through his own courts. Then if the United States Government so requests there will be an opportunity for a review of the legal proceedings. Dr. Paul's mission deals with this phase of the question, and also with two or three other matters which have been pending for some time.

## COMING TERROR TO CROOKS.

### Messenger Boy Writes to Mr. McAdoo About the Awful Things He Sees.

Police Commissioner McAdoo was much amused yesterday over the following letter he received from a messenger boy. He wouldn't tell the boy's name or number.

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER: I have the honor to write to you what I have seen and what I have heard. Take, for example, the great number of men who are being sent to jail for petty crimes. I go to all parts of the city, and I see things that would surprise Bishop Potter. I wish that I was older, for then all the crooks would be afraid of me.

## CHARLIE ACKRON TOUCHED.

### Former Manager of the Tivoli Says He Was Robbed of Jewelry and Cash.

Charles Ackron, who used to keep the resort known as the Tivoli in this borough and is now running a dance hall in East New York, complained to the police of the Liberty avenue station last night that while returning from Manhattan early yesterday morning on a Brooklyn elevated train he had been robbed of \$500 worth of jewelry and \$125 in bills.

Ackron said that he had been visiting friends in this borough and went to sleep on a Lexington avenue elevated train leaving Park row at 5:30 A. M. When he woke up at the end of the line he discovered that somebody had taken a three stone diamond ring from his finger, a gold watch and diamond locket and had extracted \$125 in bills from his pocket. He said he had been drinking nothing but soda water.

## TO RETURN CAPTURED FLAGS.

### House Passes a Resolution Introduced by a Virginian.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The culmination of a long movement looking to a restoration of battle flags captured in the civil war was reached so far as the House of Representatives is concerned at a late hour in the session to-day, when not half a hundred members were present.

Mr. McCloy (Rep., Minn.) asked and received unanimous consent for the consideration of the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Lamb (Dem., Va.) reading: "The Secretary of War is authorized to deliver to the proper authorities of the respective States in which the regiments which bore these colors were organized certain United and Confederate battle flags now in the custody of the War Department for such final disposition as they may deem proper."

## TO TACKLE JAMES J. MARTIN.

### T. L. Reynolds Proposes to Dispute Leadership of 21th.

Thomas L. Reynolds, who has for years been active in politics in the Twenty-first district, has moved into the Twenty-seventh for the purpose of attempting to wrest the Tammany leadership from James J. Martin. Mr. Reynolds opened a clubhouse last night at 145 West Forty-fifth street. It has been named the Long Acre Democratic Club. Mr. Reynolds says that his candidacy has the support of Big Tim Sullivan, with whom he has been interested in several real estate deals.

## MRS. JONATHAN ROSS KILLED.

### Venerable Ex-Senator Also Hurt in a Grade Crossing Accident.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Feb. 21.—A sleigh containing ex-United States Senator Jonathan Ross, ex-Chief Justice of the Vermont Supreme Court, and his wife, was struck by a freight train on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad late this afternoon.

Mrs. Ross was killed instantly and her venerable husband had his hip broken. His recovery is doubtful because of his extreme age.

The accident occurred at Gould's Crossing, two miles from East St. Johnsbury. Judge Ross was driving a rather spirited horse, which became frightened by the noise of the approaching train and dashed across the track. The sleigh was demolished. Judge Ross was unconscious when brought here.

## CZAREVITCH IS ILL.

### Specialist Called to Attend the Czar's Youngest Son.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that the Czarevitch is ill and that a specialist in children's diseases has been summoned to attend him at Tsarskoe-Selo.

## MCCLELLAN GREETS MCCARREN.

### Steps in the Senate Chamber to Shake Hands With the Brooklyn Leader.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—At the end of to-day's hearing on Mayor McClellan's water bill the Mayor left the chamber to go to his train. As he passed through the corridors a crowd of the chamber he noticed Senator Patrick Henry McCarren, the anti-Tammany boss of Brooklyn, seated within speaking distance.

## MILES TO ANSWER MRS. DAVIS.

### Says He Will Publish a Photographic Copy of the Letter She Sent Him.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—"In my own good way and in my own good time I shall publish a photographic copy of the letter sent to me by Mrs. Davis when her husband was a prisoner at Fortress Monroe."

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## PROBABLE TERMS OF PEACE.

### RUSSIA AGAIN DECLARED TO HAVE DISCUSSED THEM.

Question of indemnity Japan Will Demand the Most Difficult—Port Arthur to Be Japan's—Suzerainty Over Corea—Tokio Looks for One More Big Battle.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The intimations of approaching peace in the Far East are not new. But the intimations of peace, to which the papers here give great prominence. The information, which is ascribed to a "source enjoying high patronage," is as follows:

Not only has the question of peace been formally discussed by the Czar, but the conditions on which Russia is prepared to make peace have been practically agreed upon. These are:

First—That Corea be placed under Japanese suzerainty.

Second—That Port Arthur and the Liaotung Peninsula be ceded to Japan.

Third—That Vladivostok be declared a neutral port, on the open door system.

Fourth—That the international railway be placed under a neutral international administration.

Fifth—That Manchuria as far north as Harbin be restored as an integral part of the Chinese Empire.

Difficulty lies in settling the question of indemnity, upon which it is known Japan will insist, but it is thought that obstacles are not insuperable. Although it is quite possible that Russia will risk another battle before coming to a definite decision, the most trustworthy opinion here is that, in view of the Russian internal situation and the enormous difficulty in continuing the war, peace on the terms outlined will be concluded, if the question of indemnity can be arranged, within a comparatively short time.

The Standard prints an interview with Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, who said that he was not hopeful of immediate peace. He doubted that it was possible for Russia to make proposals while she had a beaten army south of Mukden and the Baltic fleet had not attempted to win the mastery of the seas.

The only reason that could be assigned for the possible collapse of the war party in Russia was the internal condition of the country, but this was possibly painted blacker than was actually the case. The Japanese anyhow would not rely too much upon factors in the situation which could not be ascertained, and would continue the campaign on the assumption that the Russians meant to fight until they actually announced their intentions of suing for peace.

It is stated from other sources that the Emperor of Austria for weeks past has privately and urgently counseled the Czar to negotiate for peace in order to save Russia from inevitable crushing humiliation.

Comment in London follows the line that the alleged terms will furnish the basis for a real settlement, although they are not entirely satisfactory to the victors. It is believed, will require in addition to an indemnity the temporary occupation of Vladivostok as security for its payment, the restoration of the island of Saghalien, and the surrender of the Russian warships now interned at neutral ports. Moreover, it is pointed out that Russia's reported proposal to retain Manchuria north of Harbin conflicts with her assurances given to the United States and Great Britain.

TOKYO, Feb. 21.—All rumors of peace negotiations, direct or indirect, are flatly denied here. It is believed that one more engagement upon a large scale must occur before the question of peace can be broached with any hope of success. Such an engagement cannot, however, be very long postponed.

## Admiral Oskotsky Sails for Home.

### Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 21.—Rear Admiral Prince Oskotsky, who was paroled by the Japanese at Port Arthur, sailed to-day from this city for San Francisco on his way to Russia.

## SCHOOLBOY WEBS FACTORY GIRL.

### Employed in His Father's Needle Works—Forgiveness by Wire.

Cleveland, Feb. 21.—Son of State Senator F. F. Fuesenich, who was married in New York on Sunday evening to Fannie Holder, who worked in the Excelsior Needle Company's factory at Torrington, Conn., of which factory the Senator is part owner. The boy is a high school student at Torrington, and his father says he is 19 years old. The Senator opposed the marriage because the boy was so young, but on getting a letter from the bridegroom, a despatch from his son announcing that he meant forgiveness by wire and invited the couple to come home.

Young Fuesenich and Miss Holder went to the Ascension Memorial Episcopal Church on Sunday evening and after the service accosted the reverend, the Rev. John F. Steen. Mr. Steen said last night:

"I had never seen them before and thought at first some one whom I had married had come to me. But the young man explained that he had seen my picture in a paper, along with a sermon of mine, and took a fancy to have me marry him. Neither he nor the young woman appeared to want any concealment. He said he was in his twenty-first year, and she gave her age as 22. She impressed everybody as a modest, refined girl. I asked them if their parents were satisfied, and he said, 'Yes, I have my mother-in-law.' Miss Annie Edstrom and my wife acted as witnesses. The young folks said they did not know just where they were going, but they promised to come to see me whenever they should return to the city."

## Millionaire to Wed His Secretary.

### Richmond, Va., Feb. 21.—It is announced that R. J. Reynolds, the millionaire tobacco king of Winston, N. C., will marry his private secretary, Miss Catherine Smith, on Feb. 28.

## FAST TRAIN TO CLEVELAND.

via Pullman. Leaves New York at 11:30 P. M. for Cleveland. No extra fare. Other convenient trains. —Ad.